hunted by the Hottentots. The hunter knows its way of life exactly, distinguishes the outpost of the baboon herd as !kx̃ē.aob, "scout," and the oldest leader as */ga/ro /nē/rab, because it presses toward the water first [288] (!ga/ro·) and does not allow any of the other thirsty ones in the herd to drink until it has assured itself of its fill. 136 224

The Hottentot considers a small ape that lives in the trees a kind of baboon. It is of the genus Cercopithecus, and is supposed to live in the Orange bush country. They call it */hai·/nē/rab, i.e. "pale baboon" because of its color, or //o.regyeb, kobold (from //o·re = to cause mischief). [Picture. Papio porcarius (Boddaert). Old male.]

The rage and persistence with which a herd of baboons will attack a leopard, their chief enemy, in a body and tear it apart is known to every native hunter. The herdsmen maintain firmly and unanimously that the baboon catches goats and milks them right into its mouth. 136 825

2. The Kinds of Hunting

The Hottentot differentiates the short hunt of one day as !aus from an expedition, !ha/mi·, that takes several days or weeks. 224

[289] a) The Hottentot shows his mastery in the stalking [of game]. Only the Bushman can compete with him in the art of tracking wild game (/kx̃uri·, //ga/m, u/ru). First he sights the game at great distances and, in spite of all protective coloration which deceives our unpracticed eyes, recognizes it from nearby without error. In reading tracks he has developed the sharpness of his senses and the combining power of his intellect to such an extent that the white man seems a fool beside him. One need only watch a Hottentot once as he follows an antelope which has been shot and run off. Where there are blood and tracks, following the *trail is child's play, but* where we would stop baffled by a field thickly covered with pebbles, each like the other, he points out one stone in a hundred. Its underside will have been turned ever so slightly towards the sun and he will know that the hoof of the fleeing animal turned it and will then point out the direction with his finger where the search must continue. Then thick thornbushes will blot out the view, the ground is overgrown with tangles hiding all clues. The Hottentot observes the surrounding bushes, suddenly swerves a few steps to one side and brings back a leaf to which a couple of bristles cling. Therefore the animal has brushed by here. He follows the new direction and although hours [151]

10: Grevenbroek F-5 (ca. 1694)1933
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Cape Hottentot

000 proximi, mediae sunt staturae, qui vero abdita regionis inhabitant, villosi, procerioris robustiorisque corporis, et cirrati sunt: visusque inter eos Longurio duodecempeda regulus, toto corpore hirsutus, cane aquatrio pilosior, brevitasque illis nostratium contemptui est: subinde recalvastri, et nonnunquam barbam cum mystace alunt, caputque radunt: mulieres mammosae. Insignitum aut obesum, gibbosum, paetum, varicem, ventricosum, pansam, loripedem, valgum, anuem (sic), compernem, aut distortis membris inter ipsos non vidi, praeter unum alterumve, luscum, exomphalum, atypum, nasutilumque, et si quis claudicat, aut manu, bracchio, oculo aliove membro mutilus, id hosti, ferae, aut casui imputet, non matri, quae minus, quam alibi mulieres, animi commotionibus affectionibusque obnoxia, salubri corpore, et justa membrorum eurythmiâ, robustisque artibus conspicuos liberos parit, quos sola decrepita aetas dissolvit.

Nostrates procul hinc profecti, mercaturam facturi, in gentem, cui non cornea fibra est,* quae nostris tum forte comptis rasisque, aut imberbibus, merces suas distrahendas explicantibus indicantibusque, joculari convicio exprobrat, maritos suos vocarent, si secum pacisci vellent, cum in(s)titricibus sibi nullum negotium. Talia Barbari!

Auditu sunt solerti, naribus acutis, visuque, ut dixi, acerrimo, adeo ut melli insidiaturi, apiculam stupenda indagine, volantem ad favum usque in alta rupe, cava arbore aut crypta absconditum, oculis sequantur deregantque: sicubi, interveniente dumeto, sylva, fluvio aliove obstaculo remoraque, apicula aciem oculorum insequentis effugit, cursum indigator sistens, faciem soli occiduo obvertit, advolantemque praecedentis tramite apiculam omni cura investigat, quâ duce in praedam petitam incidat.

Porro observavi Afros nostros aviculae cujusdam cantu, volatuque mellis amicissimae, ad alveare perduci; feriurque alias aviculas, locis leonibus ferisque infestis occinere; alias

* The phrase is from Persius, Sat. I. 47.

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522 a) I have been unable to find any official record of this incident.

151 b) Hahn, 200 years later, gives an interesting corroboration of this statement. "When a bee passes a Bushman or Namaqua in

10: Grevenbroek F-5 (ca. 1694) 1933
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Cape Hottentot

with a prominent navel or a prominent nose. If there be one lame among them, or one maimed in hand, arm, eye, or any other member, that defect he owes to enemy, wild beast, or accident, not to his mother; for the women there, in comparison with other lands, are less subject to disturbance and weakness of the mind, they have healthy bodies, beautifully proportioned limbs and sturdy frames, and they bear splendid children whose vigour only age can weaken and destroy.

Our countrymen went on a trading expedition some distance from this place and encountered a people whose wits were not all of wood; for when our men, who as it happened were nicely groomed, and had either shaved or not yet come to grow a beard, were spreading out their wares for sale and inviting purchasers, this people cast a humorous scoff at them, that they should summon their husbands if they wished to come to terms, for they never did business with women. This from savages![4])

Their hearing is quick, their sense of smell acute, and their sight, as I have said, so keen that when in quest of honey they perform the amazing feat of following with their eyes the tiny bee in its flight to the honeycomb whether it be lodged in a lofty rock or hollow tree or hidden cave. And if perchance, owing to the intervention of thicket, wood, river or other obstacle or hindrance, the bee should elude the sight of the pursuer, then he checks his course, turns his face towards the west, and diligently watches for another bee winging its way on the track of the former; this then serves him for a guide and brings him to the desired prize[4]).

Moreover I have observed that our Africans are led to the *hive's nest by the song and flight of* a certain little bird that is very fond of honey[4]). It is said that other birds give

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search of honey," he says, "the man will follow the bee as far as he can with his eyes, say at least 15 or 18 yards; in that line of flight he will search for a dropping of the bee and will find it; he will then in the next line of 10 or 15 yards search for another dropping, and the line of these two droppings will indicate the course the bee took to the nest . . . There is a Hottentot at Warmbad who is a great expert in brewing honey beer . . . This fellow told me himself of this manner of finding the honey by following up the droppings of the bees." (*Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.*, 1864, Adm. Proc. p. xvi).

[4]) Popularly known in S. Africa as the "honey guide" (*Indicator* spp.). The natives of Bechuanaland and elsewhere still obtain honey through the agency of this bird, as described by G., and are always careful to leave a little behind in payment.

10: Grevenbroek F-5 (ca. 1694) 1933
FX13 Hottentot FX13
Cape Hottentot
South Nguni FX17

H 825 warning in places beset by lions or other wild beasts. And I myself have seen some that betray the presence of snakes. It was by the help of one of these that I came upon a ten-foot, parti-coloured tree-snake, with a very sharp tail and of beautiful appearance, which was, without doubt, H intending to seize the bird, or its young, or their nest. An additional proof of their keen sight is that native watchers 151 on shore most faithfully discover the approach of ships to this harbour long before they are visible to European eyes; so that it might be said that in sharpness of vision they rival that Sicilian, who, if we may believe Strabo, did from the Lilybaean promontory count the vessels of the Carthaginian fleet as they sailed out of their own harbour.

H It is a notable fact that nature has adorned the heads of 142 the Hottentots with the thick wool she has denied to their 231 sheep. The sheep I should describe as *musimones*, or hairy. A leg of the local mutton does not, owing to their hateful gourmandise, tempt the nice palate of our dainty countrymen so powerfully as a shoulder of European lamb.

H They live for the most part on beef, mutton, all sorts of 262 game, and other flesh that suits their taste, well roasted or [252] boiled. They also eat sea fish and river fish, and in this they differ widely from the inhabitants of the inland parts, who refrain from every kind of fish, even shell-fish[7]). They live S [262] also on wild fruits and roots, and other unpurchased victuals; and whatever else hunger and the belly that is the dispenser of invention has taught gluttons to devour, this they swallow down into their insatiable maws; nor does that barking dog, their stomach, spare whales or other monstrous fish which the tide casts dead or alive upon the shore. Such are their choice feasts!

H In eating liquids, or liquid food, they use spoons fashioned 415 of ox-horn, and sometimes also sea-shells. Or they dip 321 sponges in honey or milk and suck them.

S They reject and refuse the flesh of boars, wolves, lions H and other wild and carnivorous animals, as unclean, 262 forbidden, and nourished on filth, nor do they think it S right to taste butter and eggs. Boys may eat the flesh of A hares, but only until provided with a wife. All refrain from [272] sheep's milk as injurious, saving children who are allowed the use of it.[8])

[7]) This applies to the AmaXhosa, of whom the survivors of the "Stavenisse" reported that "they eat no fish, nor anything that comes out of the sea." (Godée-Molsbergen, *Reizen in Zuid-Afrika*, iii, 62).

[8]) [see pp 180-81 for footnote. - Ann'y.]